YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1862. TRIPLE SHEET

WHILEH, Secretary of the Navy, Wash THE GREAT FIGHT IN ARKANSAS

Our Splendid Victory at Pea Ridge.

The Official and Soldierly Report of General Curtis.

Scattering of the Entire Rebel Army After Three Days Fighting.

Rebel General Ben McCulloch Killed.

THE FLYING REBELS PURSUED.

The following is the official report of General Curtis

On Thursday, the 6th inst., the enemy an attack on my right wing, assailing and follow me the rear guard of a detachment under General Sign

my main lines on Sugar creek Hollow, but cease During the night I became convinced that he had moved Tib I ordered a change of front to the right, my ak Hollow. This brought my line across Pea Ridge which is the head of Big Sugar creek. I also ordered an iate advance of the cavalry and light artiflery what I supposed would be the reinforced line of the comy. This movement was in progress, when the enemy, at eleven A. M., commenced an attack on my right. The fight continued mainly at these ats during the day, the enemy having gained the point d by the command of Colonel Carr, at Cross Timber Hollow, but was entirely repulsed, with the fall of the der, McCalloch, in the centre, by the forces el Davis. The plan of attack on the centre gallently carried forward by Colonel Osterhaus, who was immediately sustained and supported by Colone entire division, supported also by General Sigel's and, which had remained till near the close of the on the left. Colonel Carr's division held the right ler a galling, continuous fire all day.

In the evening, firing having entirely ceased in the centre, and the right being now on the left, I reinforced the right by a portion of the Second division, under Gene-Before the day closed I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on the right hos the snamy where he had deployed on my right Sank in a strong position. The change find only bean partially effected, but was in full progress, when, at suarise on the 8th, my right and cen-tre recoved the firing, which was immediately vered by the enemy with renewed energy along the le extent of his line. My left, under General Sigel, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights, and advancing steadily towards the head of the hollows. I immediately ordered the con pe and right wing forward, the right turning the left of tion of the enemy was in the arc of a circle. A charge infantry, extending throughout the whole line, completely routed the whole rebet force, which retired in great confusion, but rather safely, through the deep, impassable de

Our loss is heavy. The enemy's can never be escer nded, too, may many of them be lost and ne ah. The force is scattered in all directions, but I think main force has returned to Boston Mounta

General Sirel follows him towards Keith-ville while my cavalry is pursuing him towards the mountains, scouring the country, bringing in prisoners, and trying so find the rebel Major General Van Dorn, who had comd of the entire force at this, the battle of Pen Ridge. I have not as yet statements of the dead and wounded, so as to justify a report, but I will refer you to a despatch which I will forward very soon.

Officers and soldiers have displayed such unusual gal-

lantry that I hardly dare to make distinction. I m however, name the commanders of division. General oft wing of the enemy, General Asboth, who is wounded in the arm, in his gallant effort to reinforce the right; Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Davis commanded the centre where McCulloch fet the 8th. Colonel and Acting Prigadier General Cara con also wounded in the arm, and was under the con. mous fire of the enemy during the two hardest days of the struggle. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may proper

share the honor of victory which their gullant here McColloch, at Pen Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas. I have the henor to be, General, your obedient servant SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Brigadier General.

SPRINGSTRED, Mo., Earch 10, 1862. A messenger who arrived this morning at three o'cloc reports that the battle lasted from Thursday morning till Saturday evening, and that our loss was about 450 killed and wounded.

The rebel less was about 1,000 killed and wounded and Arkanshs regiment. The attack was made from the north and west, our

army being completely surrounded. Generals Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch and Mciatesh were present, with about twenty-five thousand men. Generals McCulloch and Mc Intosh are reported mortally wounded.

and was met by Gen. Siget, who routed him completely His corps scattered in wild confusion. We have also captured a large amount of stores, cannon, teams and

DEATH OF BEN. MCCULLOCH. The official report of General Cartis announces the

eath of General McCulloch during the engage the 7th inst. The following sketch of his life will be in-

General Ben McCulloch, botter knawn heretofore as the county, Tennessee, in 1814. His father, Alexande ch, was aid-de-camp to General Coffee, and fought nder Coneral Jackson at the battle of Talladega, Tall beesee and Horseshoe, during the Creek war. His fathe Ben was kept at school in Tennessee until he was fourteen pear twenty-one. At that time the bears were a and in Tennessee that the settlers could not raise thei and if a man's gun snapped he lost his breakfast. Young McCulloch frequently killed as many as eighty bear during a season, and never less than twenty course of a winter. This life gave him a taste for wild go on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and left his bome for St. Louis to join a company of trappers. He arrived too late, however, and likewise failed in joining s company of Santa Fe traders.

Crockett, who was making up an expedition to go to Texes to take part in the revolution. The whole Southwest at that time was alive with feelings of sympathy fo the Texase, and men were daily flocking to their standdoches was appointed the place of rendezvou crops which the expedition was to start, and Christ of the year 1835, was named for the day of moeting "Old Dayy" expressed it, they were to make their Christmas dinger off the bump of a buffalo. Mc aloch sgain arrived too jate, and duding the party gone.

he proceeded on by himself to the river Brases, where he was taken sick, and he did not recover until after the was taken sick, and he did not recover until after the fall of the Alamo. McCulloch's disappointment was very great at not being able to join the gallant band of patriots, but it afterwards proved very fortunate for him, for Colonel Travis, after having sustained a siege of thirteen days, with only 180 Texans, against Santa Anna's army, fell, with his brave little band, after having

killed 900 of the enemy.

McCullooh, on joining the Texan army under Gen. Sam
Houston, was assigned to the artillery, and made captain
of a gun. He served gallantly at the battle of San Jacinto, where Santa Anna was taken prisoner, and his army of 1,500 men killed or taken prisoners. McCulloch afterwards settled in Gonzales county, Texas, and was employed on the frontier surveying and locating lands. He frequently led the wild border scouts against the Inuently led the wild border scouts against the In-nd Mexicans, which service he entered before the celebrated Jack Hays. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Plum creek, in a fight with the Indians, who at the time burned and sacked the town of Linnville. He joined the expedition against Mier, but not agreeing with the plans of the leaders, he returned home before the fight, and escaped the cruel hardships and imprisonment of that compand which hardships and imprisonment of that command, which had surrendered to the perfidings Ampudia. When the war broke out with Mexico, he rallied a band of Texan warriors on the banks of the Guadaloupe, and

set out for the seat of war on the Rio Grande. The com-pany arrived four days after the battles of Palo Alto and aca. His company was accepted by Genera Taylor, and he was afterwards employed in the daring scouting expedition towards Monterey, in which battle, as well as that of Buena Vista, he won imperishable renown. He afterwards joined General Scott's army, and For his gallant services be was honored with a national

Texas was given him by President Pierce, Since that time he has been Commissioner to Utah in conjunction with ex-Governor Powell, and has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of the government until our

and obligations, and joined the rebel cause. He had a flue physical form, with great energy in action. Quiet in manner, he was yet a man of violent passions. Cold at the same time they never doubted his courage.

He was a thin, spare man, of great muscle and activity, and about 48 years of age. He had a pleasant face and was mild and courteous in his manners, with an air

who were to have seized upon the capital, but as he was was at the battle of Springfield at the time when Gen. relied with Con. Price, and to have left him and Mis has been reported at various places-at one time in Rich was known of his movements until he again turned up in Arkansas with Gen. Price's rebel column

sud a characteristic story is told of him when his firs child, a boy, was born, that he insisted, to the great horror of his young wife, in having the youngsteen christened "Ruffalo Hump," in honor of a particular

THE UNION HEROES OF THE WEST.

Ceneral Samuel R. Curtis is a native of New York, and ntered the Military Academy of West Point as a cade in the year 1827. He graduated in 1831, and on the is not of the Seventh infantry. He resigned on the 30th of June, 1832. He practised as a civil engineer in Obio from that time catil 1827. From April, 1837, to May, 1839, he was Givil Engineer practised law, and was a counsellor at law in Ohio for a length of time from 1842, after which he went to Iowa During his stay in Obio he was a Captain of the Ohio Militia, and afterwards a Colonel of the same. He be come Adjutant General of the State of Ohio from May 20, 1846, to June 23 of the same year. He then under took the colonelcy of the Third regiment of Ohio volumservice during the campaign in Motico. He served a discharge of his regiment he served in the staff of Briga dier General Wool, as Acting As-istant Adjutant General and afterwards acted as the civil and military Governor of Saltillo, in Mexico, in 1847. On his return home h provement, in the State of lowa. This position he filled from Dec. 4, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1850. He was afterward returned to Congress to represent a district of the State of lowa. White serving in Congress he commanded the Second regiment of Iowa Volunteers, and while they were ssouri he had to leave charge of Lieutenant Colonel Tattle, while he proceeded to Washington to attend the extra again of Congress, in which he spoke strongly in favor of the Union and its cause. At the close of the session he returned to Missouri, to back up his words with still nobler deets. He was appointed a Brigadier General, his commission dating from May 17, 1861, and resigned his near in Cougress to further take up arms in defence of the go remment. For some time he had charge of the city and district of St. Louis, holding military jurisdiction over the game. He in this capacity served under Gen. Fremont. When Gen. Halleck assumed command of the de partment Gen. Curtis was ordered to a more important ost at Rolla, as a starting point and depot of concentra tion of the troops now under his command. When toof a corps d'armee, went in pursuit of Gen. Price and hi rebei troops. On the 14th of February Gen. Halleck officially announced that Gen. Cartis' command had cap-tured Springfield; on the 18th that the flag of the Union was foating over the border and in Arkansas ; on the 20th, that General Curtis had defeated Price at Segar creek, on the 21st, that he had taken pessession of Bentonville; on the 25th, that he had driven the rebe from Cross Hollows ; on the 27th, that he had taken posession of Fayetteville, and now that he has beaten th united rebel commands in the Boston Mountains. Such succession of brilliant movements is worthy of Napo leon the Great. SECTOR OF GENERAL SIGEL. Acting Major General Franz Sizel was born in 1824 a

school of Carlsruhe. In 1847 be held the rank of Chi Adjutant, and was universally allowed to be one of the est promising officers, and, perhaps, the best artiflerest in Germany. When the Revolution broke out in 1848 he pined it at once, and lost his commission in consequence He obtained service, however, among the revolutionists When the reaction took place, the sovereigns raised an overwhelming force to crush out Sigel. He fought them with thirty thousand men against eighty thousand, and, more fortunate than at Springsele se brought off every one of his guns. Peace coor left the General without an army, and he emigrated shortly afterward to this country. Here he entered the cademy of a Monaieur Dulon, whose daughter he after wards married. A few years since he was chosen per fessor in a college at St. Louis, where he taught, among other things, the art of war to his pupils. When the rebellion broks out, General Sigel was one of the first of the gallant Germans of Missouri who rallied in support of the government. He commanded the third regi nent of volunteers raised at St. Louis. His memorable victorious retreat from Carthage is too well known to be easily forgotten. He subsequently co-operated, with vigor and ability, with the late lamented Lyon, and was with him up to the eve of the battle of Springfield. After the death of Lyon, General Sigel commanded our army, and led the retreat to Rolls, after which he remained some what inactive at St. Louis until appointed to the present corps d'armee, of which he commended a division.

SEETCH OF GENERAL ASBOTE. General A. Asboth is a Hungarian by birth, and is the brother of the noted General Asboth, of Hungarian revolutionary fame. He himself held the rank of Colonet n the same army, and is somewhat noted as a talented cavalry officer. He visited this country with Kossuth, and doubtless finding more liberty here than in his own country, determined to stay, and resided for some time in this city. When General Fremont was appointed to the department of the West he took Asboth with him, giving him the title of Brigadier General without having essived the authority so to do, and making him this of his staff. When General Fremunt took General Assoth was placed in command of a division as an Acting Major General; but when General Fremont was recalled General Asboth was also removed, his division being placed under the command of his present com-

THE VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

Operations of Major General Samuel P. Curtis, Ending in the Decisive Battle at Pea Ridge.



panion-in-arms, Acting General Carr. General Asboth having been appointed by government a Brigadier General, he was placed in command of a division of General Curtis' corps d'arme-, and again has become an Acting Major General. His talent and bravery have been proven in this action, in which he has been wounded.

SKETCH OF ACTING GENERAL DAVIS. Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, in command of a division under General Curtis, was appointed to the regular army from the State of Indiana in the year 1848, receiving the commission of a Second Lieutenant of the First United not instructed at West Point, but appears to have had good-military talent. On the 29th of February, 1852, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and on the 14th of May, 1861, was appointed Captain in the same regiment, ng allowed leave of absence to take the co the Twenty-second regiment of Indiana Volunteers. General Fremont, without authority, made him Brigadier General, which, the government repudiating, be nearly lost both his brigade and regimental c He is at present acting as Major General, with the simple runk-of a colonel, although he has performed some bril liant exploits. When under the command of General Pope, in Central Missouri, he effected the capture of over usand men, and now his division has rid the country of the noted rebel General McCufloch.

SKETCH OF COL. CAPER. composed of two brigades, under General Curtis, is a native of New York, and entered the Military Academy as a cadet in the month of September, 1846. He was brevetted a Second Lieutenant of the mounted rifle corps of the United States Army on the 1st of July, 1850. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and trans ferred to the First cavalry in March, 1855. On the 11th of June, 1858, he was made a captain, which rank he now holds in the Fourth regiment of the United States cavalry, having obtained leave of absence to take the ommand of the Third regiment of Itimois envalry. In the list of names showing the lineal rank of captains of cavairy his name stands No. 6. He has in this cam General Curtis' corps d'armee. He is comparatively a young man, and his prospects are very great of becoming noted soldier, he having already proved himself to a brave and talented one.

SKETCH OF GENERAL VAN DORN.

educated as a cadet at the Military Academy of West Point, entering that institution in the year 1838. He graduated in 1842, although with not very high honors. In the same class were two other noted rebels-Gustavut W. Smith and Mansfield Lovell-forming together a very diareputable trio. On the lat of July, 1842, he was an States infantry, and was made a full Second Lieutenant on the 20th of November, 1844. On the 2d of March, 1847, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and on the 18th of April was brevetted Captain for his conduct at ther brevet of Major, for his conduct at Contrers and while entering the City of Moxico. He was Aid to Con P. F. Smith during the years 1848 and 1849. He was See retary and Treasurer of the Military Asylum of Pascagoula, Miss., from January, (1852, to June, 1855. Was made full Captain of the Second United States cavalry is March, 1855. In July, 1856, ne was distinguished in the command of the expedition against the Camanches in Northern Texas; sgain, on the 1st of October, 1858, in the command of the expedition against and in conflict with a large force of Camanches near Witchita village, Texas, gaining a " most decided and important victory," self four times wounded—twice dangerously. On the 13th of May, 1859, he was again distinguished with a similar command in action with a body of Camanches strongly posted in the valley of the Nescutunga, in which he was completely victorious. When he joined the rebels be first received an appointment in Texas, next near the Potomac, and afterwards in Arkansas.

SKETCH OF MAJOR GENERAL S. PRICE. General Sterling Price, in August, 1846, entered the service of the United States during the Mexican war, as Colonel of the Second regiment of Missouri Volunteers, a cavalry regiment, enlisted for twelve months. He was teers, on the 20th of July, 1847. He was wounded in the engagement at Canada, New Mexico, January 24, 1847, in which he commanded. He commanded also in the battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales, March 16, 1848, in which year of Missouri, and for his military specialities while initia-ting, with Governor Jackson, the rebellion at Boonville, has become the victim of several pasquinades from the press. In the battle of Boonville success was against him, but at Springfield and Lexington be was more fortu nate, his forces being more than four times as great as those of his opponents. He has managed to subsist his army-at one time very large-during this campaign without much assistance from the rebel government Since the time he was opposed by General Curtis he ha met with nothing else than a series of defeats-this last ope mere signal than the rest.

Retaliation.

LOUSVILLE, March 10, 1862. torious rebel Colonel John Morgan, who was some time since erroncously reported killed, attacked a Union picket fifteen miles south of Nashville, taking two prisoners and cix government wagons. On Saturday a party of Obio Union cavairy went in pursuit, found and attacked the rebels, killing four of Morgan's men, capturing eight and recovering the six wagons. They are now in parault of Morgan's gang, confident of catching them.

Generals Buckner and Tlighman Placed In Close Continement.

Bostow, March 11, 1869. Information from Fort Warsen states that Generals Buckner and Tilghman were put in citte confinement yesterder. The course for this is not stated.

NTERESTING FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST

Arrival of the Steam Transports Philadelphia and Oriental.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF, &c.,

The United States transport Oriental, Commander Tuzo, arrived at this port at half-past ten o'clock last night, from Key West and Port Royal.

The Oriental left the former port on the 4th inst., at four o'clock P. M., and arrived off Port Royal at four P. M. of the 5th. Was detained outside twenty hours for want of a pilot. She left Port Royal at five P. M. o the 8th, and experienced fine weather the entire passage. She brings no news, except that the United States gun. oat Verona had just arrived from Fernandina, Fla., pont's expedition, and confirming the news of the capure of Fernandina and Brunswick, all of which we have had in detail by the Alabama at Baltimore.

Everything remained quiet at Key West and Port Royal. The troops were in good health and spirits.

Our Ship Island correspondent, writing under date of
Feb. 27, reports the Union troops there in the best of spirits. Lieut. J. C. Tilfrey, of the United States Engineer Corps, had arrived there in the Saxon, to finish the Palmer, of the Ninth Connecticut regiment, has been appointed by Gen. Phelps acting Posimaster. Mr. Charles

H. Hammond, Paymaster of the guneoat Scotia, shot himself accidentally, while removing his pistol from un der his pillow, and died shortly after.

The following vessels were at Key West: —United States tesmship St. Jago de Cuba, United States steamship R. R. Cuyler, United States gunboats Pinola and Owisa. United States brig Bainbridge, Spanish prize bark Teresita, brigs Samuel Welsh, of Philadelphia; Rebecca Shep-

The Oriental brings the following passengers:-The Oriental brings the holowing passenger.

Capt. Yeston, Col. Edward W. Sewell, Capt. Keaney, Capt. Alexander Annon, Capt. A. C. Eady, Major B. H. Hill, United States Army; Capt. Calim. Mrs. Col. Van Zandt, Lieut. Rocher. Lieut. B. Riges, S. W. Harcourt, James Breckenridge, F. Sertingstein, H. Elkin, J. C. Lagton, Lieut. John Stark, ten soldiers—and 15 in the steerage. We are again indebted to Purser Astonio Leakens, of

he steamer Oriental, for favors. The United States steam transport Philadelphia, Henry Parton Commander, from Fort Pickens March 1, Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, March 4, and Key West March 6, at six A. M., arrived at this port last night.

and sixteen head of cattle and fifty sheep, and landed them all without losing a single one. Left at Fort Pickens the United States Steamer Missis ippi and brige Elmir, Parker, and Yankee Blade, Fair

stores. United States storeship Fearnot, Captain Fancen sailed for Ship Island March 1, taking the Philadelphia's mail for that place. Bark Tycoon arrived at Fort Jeffer son, Tortugas, March 2, from New York, with four com panies of the New Hampshire Seventh regiment. All well, Bark Snap Dragon and brig A. C. Merryman were unload Left at Key West the United States brig Baimbridge

steamer Harrist Lane is the flagship.

The United States steamer South Carolina arrived at

Key West March 5, with the confederate steamer Magnolia in tow. She has one thousand bales of cotton attempting to run the blockade. Captain Shannon and crew, of the Magnolia, are prisoners on the South Cano-The Second Assistant Engineer was killed by the explosion of the steam chest.

was extinguished without damage. She is in fine order and carries one gon-a twelve pound howstrer-on the Four contrabands crossed over from Ponsacola on the

left and two others arrived, but had no arms General Anderson was to be court martialed for com encing the bembardment January 1.

The Philadelphia brings seven deserters from the rebe crossing to Santa Roya Island in a small bout after spiking a gun in one of the rebel water batteries. They are all Northern men, who were pressed into the rebel service at New Orleans. They are all dressed in the common cloth which is used for uniforms, called "negro

New York Volunteers, was accidentally shot on the 1st March by one of the Sixth regiment, who was trading pictels. He was from Auburn, New York.

A launch from the steamer Mississippi was upset in the surf while attempting to land the mails, and one of the prow was drowned. A member of the Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers was also lost in trying to reseue the

The balance of the mutineers belonging to the Thir teenth New York Volunteers, who have been serving out the sentence at the Tortugas, came home on the Philadel obia, in charge of Lieutepant Edward Latham, of the Sixth New York Volunteers, who will take them on to Washington to rejoin their regiment. They no twenty-nine men, and are well spoken off by all at Fort federa n, where they were doing duty. The Philadelphia brought the following passessers

Dr. Chas. Sutherland, U. S. A.; M. E. Bradley, Quarter mader, Sixth N. Y. V. Lieun Ed. Latham, Sixth N. V.; Mrs. Tong and two children, Curler Eaton, C. A.; as discharged solaiers from Fort P. Cana, fourteen discharged landler and the Engy-seventh N. Y. V. Key Went; thirteen discharged

Our Key West Correspondence. Key West, March 5, 1862.

errival of the Stermer Philadelphia from Port Pickens— Retel Des riere—Their Reports—Rebel Troops Leaving Pen acola for Mobile-Letter from Fort Pickens there of Four Centrabands Their R ports Mortar Fleet Steamer R. R. Cuyler-Further Reports of Deserter Arrival of the United States Steamer South Carolina and Prize Stramer Magnotia-Her Cayo and Cupialit- Visito to the South Carolina-The Pris mere-An Old Acquaint anc.—His Reports about Affairs in New Orleans, &c.
The United States steam transport Philadelphia arrived
ast evening from Fort Pickens, which point she left on

The Philadelphia has on board the following men, e ters from the rebel army at Pensacola-

These men all belonged to the First Louisiana regiment, and have been for the last ten months at Pensacola. They were forced to enlist at New Orleans or be sent to jail. Five of them succeeded in escaping at two o'clock afterwards. They escaped in a boat and came out of Grand Bayou, passing two sentries, who did not challange them for the reason of their being armed with it six shooters," and knowing what would be their fate

if any alarm was given.

They report the First Alabama and First Louisian regiments having gone to Mobile, and that the force re-maining at Pensacola does not exceed three thousand

rom Fort Pickens, which gives the following informa that many of the guns from Fort MacRae and the bat days down to Mobile, and most of the troops have gone there. The Fifteenth Mississippi regiment and a light battery left for Tennessee this week. They (Bragg) evi-dently thinks Porter is bound for Mobile."

All the above information goes to prove that the rebels are abandoning in haste their line of works at Peusacola. ning them of minor importance, and are concentrat ng all their available force in the vicinity of Mobile. would not surprise me to hear at any moment that all o ouce more in our hands. I have no doubt they will destroy all that is left before leaving; but I do not think Forts McRae and Barraneas will be blown up on account of the scarcity of powder with them, for they dare not expend a pound unnecessarily. A very short time, how-ever, will work wonders on the Gult, and I am inclined to think a few weeks will show Florida clear of rebeis and

think a few weeks will show Florida clear of rebeis and rebellion.

The mortar fleet are now all here and would have sailed this morning, only there is not a breath of wind. We had a fine breeze during the night, and at six o'clock this morning a gun from the flagship (Harriet Lane) gave the order to "prepare to get under weigh," but it leil calm soon after, and now they are "whistling for a breeze." I will no doubt in my next be able to describe their departure, and give a complete list of officers and vessels. They will present a very beautiful sight leaving the harbor. May good luck attend all their operations.

The R. R. Cuyler is ordered to report here to Flag Officer McKean, and will, no doubt, form part of the eastern division of the Guif squadron. In all probability many of the purchased vessels will be sent to this neighborhood, leaving the regularly constructed men-of-war to operate where their services are most needed.

Further reports by the desorters at Fort Pickens say that provisions of all kinds are very scarce. Nothing is received over the Pensacola and Montgemery Railroad, and in a little while all, troops included, will be on the verge of starvation. Almost everything used in Pensacola comes from a distance, for the country around is nothing more than a pine barren, not ca; able of raising anything. If they are forgotten by three of the interior, they must, from necessity, very scon yield or evacuate the place.

The United States steamer South Carolina and the prize

the place.

The United States steamer South Carolina and the prize steamer Magnolia have arrived from Ship Island. The former is on her way North for repairs, and the latter to be turned over to the United Sizes Marshal at this point. The Magnolia, if sold here, should be purchased by the government for use in this military department. She is of very light draught, very fast, and can accommodate one thousand men readily. She would be invaluable here to General Brannan, and I do not believe the government could replace her for twice what she will bring at public sale. There are on board the Magnolia, as near as can be accertained, about one thousand and fitty bales of cotton, and I understand the parties in New Orleans who purchased her for the venture paid for her over one hundred thousand dollars. The officers and crew are on board the South Carolina, and will be sent North by the Shode bland. It recents that her owners were desirous that she should reach Havana before the news arrived there of the disasters to the rebel cause in Tennessee, wishing to obtain the high prices that have heretofærereled there; but the capture destroys their fondest hopes, and by desiring too much they have lest all. She is a v lands prize even at present prices, although the cayo had better be sold soon, for it will not be long before it is down, down, down, to the old standard or very near it. Her Captain, whose name is Shannon, is a rank rebel; he is very sore regarding his capture, but at the same time supposes that "Uncle Sam" will permit him to go "sect free," as he was not in arms, and send him to "Dixie," via Old Point and Norfolk, in order that he may again ron the chance of capture. May be that Uncle Sam will, but not unto he has had the pleasure of inspecting the interior of Forts Warren or Lagette. he place. The United States steamer South Carolina and the prize

layette.

I have just returned from visiting the South Carolina, and found on board of her, among the Magnella's prisoners, an old acquaintance. He was mate of the steamer Galveston, and alterwards of the Matagords, on the New Orleans and Texas line, some years since, and was in the same capacity. His name is John Lewis, by birth a Galvestou, and atterwards of the Mangords, on the New Orleans and Texas line, some years since, and was in the same capacity. His name is John Lewis, by birth a Swede, but has lived a long time in this country, and has sailed for some time out of New York. He was married in New Orleans, and has been there during all the troubles. I was able to obtain some important information from him regarding the p-sition of affairs at New Orleans and the surrounding country. He states that the suffering in New Orleans are at famine prices; and by the majority pence on any terms would be halled with the greatest delight. It is evident from his manner that he is telling the truth, for what he says is straight forward, without the truth, for what he says is straight forward, without the truth, sor what he says is straight forward, without the truth, sor what he says is straight forward, without the truth, sor what he says is straight forward, without the intuit, and he appears glad at the prospect of a termination; and he appears glad at the prospect of a termination of hostilities, and the chance of once more obtaining employment. He describes the chase of the Magnoila by the Brooklyn as terrible, broadside after broadside being tred at them, the shells flying over and around them in quantities; and when the South Carolina opened her are they could not stand it no longer. They free the ship in several places, in hopes that she would be destroyed rather;than fall into our hands. They less all but what they stood in, and are pleased to have excepted with their lives.

with their lives.

A large steamer, brig rigged, with two smoke stacks and beam engines, has just passed Sand Key, bound west, supposed to be the Vanderbilt.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP VERMONT

The Ship Boarded by the Schooner I. M. Chapman-Accident to Capt. Baldwin-Hopes Entertained of Her Safe Arrival at Some Port, &c., &c. By the arrival of the schooner I. M. Chapman, of New

London, Conn., at this port on Monday evening, we are nut in possession of some interesting information respecting the United States frigate Vermont, about which so such painful anxiety has been felt all over the country Captain I. M. Chapman, commander of the above men ed schooner, reports that on the 1st inst. he fell in with the Vermont in latitude forty degrees thirty minutes, longitude sixty-reven degrees fifty minutes. The Varment was firing signal gons and rockets, evidently in great distress. Captain Chapman immediately changed he course of his vessel, and steered for the disabled shi which he reached in a short time and boarded. He found the Vermont in a very porilous condition, with radder lost and sails blown away, drifting away at the mercy of wind and tide. At the request of Captain Augustus S. Baldwin, commander of the Vermont, Captain Chap-man lay by the frigate, and assisted in the work of setting things to rights on board the disabled vecsel, Besides the rudder and sails, the anchor, anchor chain and three boats had been swept away by the storm, and all the furniture between decks was loozened and case about in every direction, going to ruin. All hands were busily at work repairing the damage me to the ship and furniture, and after considerable labor new sails were rigged out and other deficiencies made up for. Captain Chapman kept his schooner by the Vermont

for six days, until March 6, when he set sail for New York and reached here on Monday evening. When he left affairs were a more encouraging appear ance. The Vermont was "tight" and in an easy condi-The sailors had broken up some of the topmasts, and were making every effort to rig out something as a substitute for the lest rudder. Captain Chapman considers that the Vermont has proved herself a splendid sea boat, and he has no doubt that, if the sallors succeed in constructing a rudder, the vossel will reach some port in safety. At the time he left the Vermont was in latitude 38 deg. 45 min, or about 400 miles east of Cape Henry. She was on the edge of the Culf Stream, which would drift her in a southerly direction towards the Azeres. An immense supply of provisions was on board the frigate, so that no apprehension need be entertained on that score.

During one of the storms Capt. Baldwin was struck on the head and knocked insussible. He was taken to the cabin, where some person indiscreetly lit a charcoal fire, from the snoke of which Capt. Baldwin was nearly sufficented, thus adding to the external injuries received by him. He had commetely recovered however, and was effected ten out of the twelve Senators, and four of the comments.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Merrimac Still Remains in Elizabeth River.

All Quiet at Newport's News and the Fortress

Yesterday Noon.

The beat from Old Point has arrived, but brings little ws that has not already been telegraphed.

The officers and men of the Monitor speak in the highest erms of her performances, and think they might have destroyed the Merrimac without much difficulty if they had been allowed an opportunity.

The Master's Mate of the Congress, Peter Hargons, is missing, and may be among the prisoners.

All is quiet here up to noon.

The British aloop-of-war Rinalde sailed this forences. A flag of truce has just been sent to Crancy Island. All the papers of the frigate Cumberland having gene from with her it is impossible to obtain a list of the killed and missing. The latest and most correct account is 116, and it will probably be reduced to 100. The ames can only be ascertained at the Navy Departm by comparison of pay rolls. Master M. S. Stuyves was wounded, also John Grady and George W. Butt. The following are at the general hospital:—John Bates, L. Livingston, John Davin, Joseph Russell, John Gardner, Edward Cobb, John Bunt, James Bonson, John McGuin, Alexander McFadden, John V. Cavanagh.

On board the Congress was one company of the Union

The following are killed, wounded and missing:— Killen,—Sergeant James Lapey, Corporal Charles Tyman, privates James Tracey, John Gault, Wm. Lesley, Wm. Bell, Richard Thomas.

Bennett, Alexander Keyes, Samuel James, Charles Gill, Stephen Brennen (or Brown), James Golden, Joseph Cal-

Missing .- James Goodwin, Millard Delano, Der Francis Kinney, Terrence McKenna, Archibald McLean John Peterson, Edward Logan, Wm. Hayes.

The following, at the general hospital, are from the Congress:—Thomas Gannon, David Ferguson, Georgo L. Dean, James McFadden, Wm. Chapman, Patrick Clancey, John Fitzpatrick, of the Whitehall, is also at the general

Nowports News wharf, containing two men and a woman, who represented that they supposed the place to be in the possession of the Confederate forces, and wanted to sell some produce and establish a store. They chagrin, and were conveyed to the headquarters of Gen afternoon and taken before Gen. Wool. After the party were Unionists, who had for some time past been ender voring to escape; but their first story is of course me

Lieutenant Selfridge, of the Cumberland, has been or-

A flag of truce was sent to Crancy Island to-day with

The officers of the rebet bont represented that the Mor rimac, or, as it is called by them, the "Virginia," received damage, but nothing that was serious. They admit the loss of four killed and several wounded on rionsly wounded on Saturday, and the command devolved upon his Lieutenant. The officers say little or nothing about the Sunday's fight. The Yorktown is said to have a shot in her boiler.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday gives a glowing account of the opening of the James river blockade and the

estruction of the Congress and Cumberland. It is stated that the Virginia, Flag Officer, Buebghan ommanding with the steamings Powdort, Lieutenant Commanding Parker, and Raleigh, Lieutenant Comman ing Alexander, left the Navy Yard at a quarter past eleven o'clock. The Commander of the Comberland is spoken of as fighting his skip with a gallantry worthy a killed and twelve wounded. Twenty-three prisoners arrived at Norfolk Saturday night from the Congress; one died on the passage. The Ericsson is said to have been seriously injured by the Virginia some of our gunboats are said to have been sunk; both of which states of course, entirely incorrect. Our loss is poid to have been between six and twelve hundred. The Boy R of says:-Having completely rilated the Minesota, and is abled the St. Lawrence and Monitor besides or stated in a word, having accomplished all that they designed and having no more material to wo k upon, our native versels left the scene of their triamples and relained to the yard, where they await another opportunity of c

In the robel Congress yesterday the operations of Con-Mr. Adkins said that nearly every member of the Den

nessee Legislature had signed a netitled for his comment from that department. The Beaufort correspondent of the Day Book rays that

the Nashville is now lying at Mcrehead City. One hundred vestels are reported at Pateras, sen-

vessels.

Virginia has been called upon for forty thousand soldi-tional troops.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1800 A despatch from Fortrers Monroe this evening sinces ceived to-day from Craney Island. No information was obtained about the injury to the Merringe. Norfolk on Sunday evening, from which it may be ferred that she was not capable of making very good

When some time ago, it was stated in this currespontence that the rebels were falling back from Managers. the assertion was industriously contradicted; but there is now satisfactory evidence that the main body left their lines nearly two weeks ago. The roads in Virginia in some places are tolerably

good and improving.

The whereabouts of the robels who retreated from Na

nasses is a subject of earnest speculation. Captain Buchanan, who commanded the Merrimac er the first day's fight, is reported, by a telegram received Merrimae on Sunday.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Important from New Orleans-The Fortifications There-The Union Sentiment. Sr. Louis, March 11, 1862.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Democrat, frem Caire, says that two Union men reached there from New Orleans to-day. They left that city on the 26th of Feb. ruary, and by careful travelling were enabled to get off n safety. Both spent the winter in New Orleans, where the greatest excitement and distress prevailed. The approaches to the city on the south were pretty well de fended. On the north the fortifications ran back to Carreliton. The only persons in the city not regularly en-listed are Jews. The city was also full of secret Union clubs. At least 12,000 persons belong to the clubs.

The condition of things was no better in Memphis. The Memphis Appeal advocates the burning of the city as a any person detected in setting fire to hopes should be tamediately hung.

The New Hampshire Election.

The election for State officers and the Legislature to place to-day. Three candidates for Governor were the field, viz :—Berry, the present incumbent, support by the republicans: Starke, demograf, and Wheeler, nor nated as an independent candidate. Ampority is quired to elect a Governor in this State. The follows is the result for Governor in some or the leading towns. Towns. Berry. Stories. The is the result for Governor in some of the leading towns—
Therm. Berry. Stark. Wheeler
Dover. 734 466
19
Portsmouth 779 488 7
Berry gains 291 votes over hast year.
Fifty live towns foot up—Berry, 12,712; Stark, 9,688;
Wheeler, 503.
The vote of Concord was—Berry, 1,214; Stark, 812,
Wheeler, 27. Manchester—Berry, 1,227; Stark, 740;
Wheeler, 48. Nashua—Berry, 908; Stark, 860; Wheeler,